SOME NEW BOOKS.

Charles Russell was born on Nov. 10

1832, at Ballybot, that section of the town

f Newry which lies on the Armagh side of the Glanrye River. His father, Arthur Russell, was at that time a brewer; his mother, Margaret Mullan, was the daughter of a Belfast merchant. When their son harles was six years old Arthur Russell leased his brewery, and moved to Seafield House, Killowen, on Carlingford Lough, a spot commanding a view of the moun tains and the sea. There Charles Russell grew up, boating in the Lough, climbing the mountains, mingling with the fishermen on the shore and the peasants on the e. The atmosphere of the household was Irish and intensely Catholic. Our author notes that his subject's three daters and only brother entered religious orders. In 1839 Charles Russell's educaion began under the direction of a gov-In 1844 he was sent for a time to Malachy's College in Belfast, and in the following year, to Nolan's School in Corry Square, Newry. In September, 1846, he to St. Vincent's College, Castleknock, Dublin, and stayed there until July, 1847, when his school and college days may be said to have ended. His record at Castleknock was creditable. According to the college register, he was the first in his class in the December examinations for 1846, and at the midsummer examinations of 1847 he took third place. According to one of his classmates, Mgr. Molloy, he was regarded as plodding rather than pushful. About the end of 1847 he was ent to the office of a firm of solicitors in Newry, and in February, 1849, being then in his seventeenth year, he was articled to them. Russell, however, did not wish be a solicitor. From the beginning his desire was to go to the Bar. In later years he would say, "I was always bent on going to the Bar. My family did not like t. My family did not have so high an ion of me as they ought to have had."

In March, 1852, Russell's articles were transferred to a solicitor in Belfast, whereupon he took up his abode in that town. In January, 1854, his term of apprenticeship ended, and he set up for himself as solicitor, being then in his twenty-seconyear. He soon became a champion of the Catholics in their legal controversies with Orangemen. While working hard at law Russell took a keen interest in politics. He wrote for the Ulsterman, and sometimes, when the editor was away, brought out the Mr.O'Brien mentions parenthetically that the bookkeeper in the Ulsterman office at this time happened to be a "smart, gentlemanly young man," destined in after years to meet Charles Russell under dramatic circumstances. His name was Richard Pigott. As a lad Russell had fallen under the influence of the Young Ireland movement, and he still remained under that influence. Sympathizing with the popular demands of the day-Land Reform, Church and Education Reform-he was essentially an Irish Nationalist. His heroes were the men of '82 and the men of '42. To the end the characters in Irish history whom he loved best were Henry Grattan and Thomas Davis, because they were animated, he thought, by the purest motives of patriotism, and strove to unite all classes and creeds for the common object of creating a national spirit which should inspire the public life of the country. In 1856 Russell's career as a solicitor

practically came to an end, and he then prepared to enter upon a new sphere of activity. He was drawn out of Irish politics and away from Belfast, first, by the necossity of having to make a living, and secondly, by the determination to go to the Bar, where, by fair fight not, as was unfortunately the practice under the longlish regime in Ireland, by becoming the back of some political party-he hoped to force his way to distinction. Going to Dublin, in November, 1836, he entered Trinity College under John Kells Ingram, author of the famous ballad "Who Fears to Speak Bussell never lived in College but read in finitiat, and came to Dublin to puse his examinations, his object being to got two years struck off his time in preparing for the Bor. He did not tak s slegred but passed the "little go." in Gotober, 1856, he left for London to enter of Ednesia's fun. in May, sate, he passed his examination for the Bar, obtaining the first sectificate of distinguished south In August of the same year in was married at the Malachy's Church, Helfast, to Pilico Multipliand, the simplifier of a physician the frie tradeling stay to received from his which he began his career as a terrister The newly married pair reaction London was called to the Legital flor, and fixed to quarters at Pamp Cent. Temple He got shance, which was all he wanted, from deter distance a loughing fictionist soliti

was said six gittinents a secretic to a faulto

on the practice of the Liverpool Court of Passage—a work which still holds the field. Lord Campbell has related that Lord Ellenborough was always "inclined to sneer at young gentlemen who tried to force themselves into notice by writing a law book." Russell was not above this simple device for pushing his way to the front. It seems that Herschell, afterward Lord Chancellor, and Gully, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, also practiced in the Passage Court in Liverpool at the time. Chatting about thes early years with the present biographer, Russell recalled the fact that Gully and Herschell, who dined with him on circuit one night, were in a very desponding mood. They almost despaired of success in Engand. Gully proposed going to the Straits Settlements, and Herschell, to the Indian Bar. Mr. O'Brien has had his subjects first fee-book before him; from the entries here reproduced it is evident that the young lawyer's progress was steady. In 1859 he made in round figures, £117; in 1860. £261; in 1861, £441; in 1862, £1016; in 1863, £1099; in 1864, £1739; in 1865, £2171; in 1866, £2367; in 1867, £3108; in 1868, £3027; in 1869, £3358; and in 1870, £4230. In 1870 Russell first contemplated "taking

silk," or, in other words, becoming Queen's

Counsel. Edward James, the leader of the Northern Circuit, had recently died. Russell was at his deathbed. "Well, Russell, ne said, "I feel it is all over with me, but at east I shall make room for you, and I hope you will succeed to my place." Some time afterward Russell discussed his prospects with a friend, saying that he intended to apply for silk, adding, "I believe that I shall soon leave the circuit." The friend on the whole agreed with him, but said: You have formidable competitors, Holker Herschell." "Oh! John Holker," said Rus sell, "I admit that he is a better man than I am, but then he won't stay long. But Herschell! You surprise me, I tell you honestly I never dreamt of Herschell as a competitor of mine." A competitor, however, and a formidable one, Herschell proved to be. Our author remembers asking Russell in 1885 whom he regarded as his most redoubtable antagonist at the bar, and he answered, "Herschell." Russell did not get silk until Hilary Term, 1872. In the same year he became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and changed his residence from Montague place to Harley street. t was about this time that a friend said to im, "Russell, if you could only give up your Irish brogue, it would be worth to you another five hundred pounds a year." would not give it up," said Russell, "for he additional five hundred pounds.

In a chapter on his subject's character

stics as a barrister, Mr. O'Brien says

that no man worked harder than Charles Russell. A solicitor who knew him from the beginning of his career at the bar testifies: "There was no man like him for taking pains; he never spared himself." On one occasion he used unparliamentary language to a solicitor. "I do not mind your swearing at me, Mr. Russell," said the solicitor, "so long as you don't do it in the presence of the client." Russell laughed, and said: "It is my anxiety about the client that makes me swear at all." One day on Circuit a barrister went into the library. He saw a man working up some cases. "What are you doing?" he asked. "Working up cases for Russell," was the answer. He went round the library, and found there were not less than six men "working up cases for Russell." Why," said he, "the whole library seems to be working up cases for Russell." said the sixth man, "there are six of us loing the work of one man, in order that one man may do the work of six." It has been said that Russell "devilled" everything. Our author who often worked with him vouches for the fact that he reduced "devilling" to an exact science. "He had a wonderful faculty for using the brains and the knowledge of other men-a faculty which may be regarded as the very highest acquisition of the advocate. You might no orator in the ordinary sense of the word. knowledge of the subject far in excess of Russell, but he could turn those facts jury, as in cross-examining witnesses, i to account, he could make that knowledge valuable in a way altogether unexpected and unique." The things Russell loved best were accuracy, lucidity, brevity and keeping to the point. So long as those four things were borne in mind, one might agree or disagree with him, and be conciliatory or I don't forget Russell; he appears before me aggressive; he would listen with attention and treat your arguments and views with day. respect. "Russell," says a solicitor, "was sistib not an overconfident man; quite the reverse. He was anxious to consult with every one of intelligence; to get help and advice rhetorical finish, deficient in humor and devoid of wit, he possessed few of the qualities with which one generally associates

to know nothing, and listened eagerly to calmly around, and occasionally tapping everything you had to say. --, on the the hid of his snuff-box, dominated every and brushed your suggestions aside contemptuously. When Russell came into court he knew everything. When — came into Lord Coleridge. "He does not seem to me to court he knew nothing."

Russell was well content, it seems, to confine himself to the obvious and the evident. Concerning this disposition of his, the biographer reproduces Disrael's the jury and on the Court," was the answer. seathing description of "the legal mind as And his Lordship added. "He is the biggest chiefly displaying itself in illustrating the advocate of the century." 'Ordinarily, obvious, explaining the evident and ex-patiating on the commorplace. Our nates the jury, the coursel the public he is author submits that it would be disastrous

without regard to the obvious, the evident at an assize dinner at Bristol in August, and the commonplace, which, however 1880, Coloridge said for all to hear *Charles boring they may be in private life or in the Russell is far the ablest man, not only of House of Commons, are the sheet-anchors the party but the best man in Westminster of liberty and justice in courts of law it is fall so good all around." When you certain that Charles Ruscol's was not a go," Coleridge wrote to him in 1885, "it will subtle mind, nor was it stored with the take four men at least to repige you." fruit of great reading. His talent, how- As to the charge that Russell, whatever great length upon the commonplace. He instruct to the law, our author holds that made his points with clearnose, and drove all that need be said on this point was their home with force, but he knew when you concisely by Lord Bowen. "Bussell his tack was close His biographer con- may not know law but not man east argue acries that "A great orales to was not not, and, a law point better " "Historic know more except or recusions, he was furthly so law thou in got credit for," said another singuist speaker. In the early days of his assument Judge. "He did not know cases, and he had to take great patter to affect principles and life constitute around the successor of fluency he passessed till:

| The cases were got up for him." fact remains that, without these rational gather of the theoryphy, 'may know endowments. Based accomplished the scal more has mice of in some have what is tiny are explained to some. In trials, he called animare but Russell differs from was shore than a great obstar, he was a perall at the our or on the bench in this green personnels. If not a given corains, in his graine."

In had at all events the tradition of a contradition advisors. The knew the points to anisotore even provider. Must assume the

one said it was a pity he ever went to the bar; that he was meant to be a man of action. We are told that his roughness of demeanor and dominating manner did not make enemies. The Judges who found him difficult to manage, and opposing counsel who resented his manner, were none the less glad to have him in the case. He was delightfully free from a self-conscious swagger. He was not in the least degree an egotist. At the same time, "he was no respecter of persons. He feared no one. His blows fell indiscriminately on leaders and juniors, and even, when the occasion warranted it, on Judges. The young men liked him; in fact, they were proud of him There was a bigness about the man that all appreciated. He sometimes gave ofence without intending it, and, when the fact was pointed out to him, he could make the amende in a very generous way. He could make it to a barrister or Judge, as

the case may be, and always in a style that gave satisfaction." Russell's well-known success in cross examination is here attributed to force of character. Others were as skilful, some had more finish, but none possessed his striking personality. Some great advo-cates trip up witnesses, lead them into traps, circumvent them. In Russell's case to his skill and adroitness were added strength of will and the overwhelming influence of an irresistible individuality Upon this point a barrister who often saw Russell in action remarks: "Some men get in a bit of the pail, and there they leave it hanging loosely about until the Judge or some one else pulls it out. But when Russell got in a bit of the nail, he never stopped until he drove it home. No man ever pulled that nail out again."

Talking with Russell about his methods cross-examination, the present blographer once said to him: "You don't, as a rule, manœuvre; you go straight at the witness. I have heard it said that you don't even much care whether the witness sees the point for which you are making; you take him by the throat and drag him there." Russell answered: "In dealing with an English jury it is better to go straight to the point; the less finesse the It is different with an Irish jury An Irish jury enjoys the trial. They can follow every turn of the game. They understand the points of skill; the play be ween an Irish witness and an Irish counsel is good fun, and the jury like the fun, and they don't mind the loss of time. They get as good value out of a trial as they would out of a theatre. With an English jury it is different. They are busy men and they want to get away quickly. The great thing with an English jury is not to ose time. Mere finesse they don't appreciate. Go straight at the witness, and at the point throw your cards on the table." The biographer's comment on this expotition of Russell's method is that the expounder did not seem to recognize that only a man of great strength could practise it with success; could play the game with the cards on the table. It was, we are told, a fine sight to see Russell rise to crossexamine. His very appearance must have been a shock to the witness. "Russell." said a member of the Northern Circuit. produced the same effect on the witness that a cobra produces on a rabbit." "How Russell getting on?" a friend asked one of the Judges of the Parnell Commission during the days of Piggott's cross-examination. "Master Charlie is bowling very straight," was the answer. From observation Mr. O'Brien testifies that "Master Charlie always bowled very straight," and the man at the wicket generally came very quickly to grief. "I have myself seen him approach a witness with great gentleness-the gentleness of a lion reconnoitring his prey. I have also seen him fly at the witness with the flerceness of a tiger. But gentle or flerce, he must have always looked very ugly to the man who had come into the box to lie."

We have said that Charles Russell was As a speaker he was simple, strenuous, direct, straightforward. In addressing a was really Russell's personality that told. A barrister who came into court just as he was about to speak in some great case can recall nothing but the man's individuality. "I forget what he said. I could not tell you whether the speech was good or bad. But now as vividly as when I saw him on that He seemed to me to be quite irresistible, not for anything he said, but for the whole appearance and demeanor of the man." As a rule, lacking literary form and ties with which one generally associates -[naming another Queen's Counsel] was the idea of oratory. Nevertheless, Charles this: In consultation Russell appeared Russell, sitting quietly in court, looking other hand, appeared to know everything, person who came within the sphere of his influence. "To what do you ascribe Lord possess more remarkable qualities than other emigent men, to be a better speaker, Our nates the jury, the coursel the public -he is the central figure of the piece. But, when if great advocates and strong Judges were. Russell is there, the Judge isn't in it. Roto conduct the legal business of the country | sell dominates every one." It seems that

and your action for a feeding from the first the general state of the first the property of the first the property of the first the first the first the property of the first th

in the hearing of their clients, and in unparlimentary language. Yet I should like to say that during the whole time I knew him, and especially when he was at the very height of his position as leader of the Circuit, I met with nothing but kindness from him. I often spoke to him about his rough treatment of solicitors, including myself, and told him how many of us resented it. He always said he could not help it-that it came of the intense interest he was taking in the conduct of the case, and I believe this was the real ex-

There is no doubt that Russell hated affectation. He was once instructed by a solicitor full of bounce and impudence The brief was a huge compilation, drawn up, as the solicitor doubtless thought, in a style of literary distinction. There was a consultation at Russell's chambers; clients juniors, solicitors, were in attendance tussell came in, took off his wig, and then, turning to the solicitor, said, without any preliminary remark; "Well, Mr. A., I have read every word of your brief, and there is neither sense, fact nor law in it from beginning to end." Next day the case, which was one of great difficulty, came on for trial. The solicitor had not appeared when the proceedings began. Russell was impatient, and looked angrily around. At ength, Mr. A. arrived, resplendent in a fur coat. Russell hated fur coats as much a he hated pretence and pomposity. flerce glance he beckoned A. to his side, and with a low, angry voice, said: "The case has been on for half an hour. You ought to have been here long ago. Take off that coat this instant, and sit down in this chair. The witnesses of the scene tittered. A. ooked amazed, stood for an instant irreso-

lute, and then, like a man gradually falling under some hypnotic influence, took off his coat, folded it, put it on the chair and sat on it. Other incidents of the kind are cited. A pompous "expert" who had been in the habit of laying down the law before parliamentary committees once attended consultation at Russell's chambers. "Gentlemen," said he, while Russell was engaged in conversation with the other counsel, "if you would allow me, I should give you my view of this caseyour tongue," said Russell, "till you are

asked for your views." It seems that he did not like any one put a hat on his table or to touch him. One day a pompous solicitor came in. "How do you do, Mr. Russell; how do you do? he said, walking straight forward and putting his hat on the table. "Take your hat off the table," was Russell's sole reply The solicitor was offended and took a back seat when the consultation began. During the consultation there was an argument between Russell and his juniors. Every one got interested. The solicitor got ex cited, and, jumping up, touched Russell, saying: "I think you are mistaken, Mr. . Said Russell, "Take your hand One day in court the lay client away. in a case turned round and made some suggestion to Russell. "Who is that unpleasant looking man who spoke to me? said Russell with a frown to the solicitor, who happened to be sitting by the side of the client. "That's your client," said the solicitor. "Then I must trouble you to ask him to go to some part of the court where I cannot see him.* The solicitor conveyed his request in diplomatic language to the client. The client, however, did not quite see why he should change his place, and "Tell him," said Russell, addressing the solicitor, "that if he does not go at once where I can't see him I won't go on with the case." The client immediately

Another professional characteristic Russell's recalled by the present biographer is the attention which he gave to the smallest details of a case: he forgot nothing he overlooked nothing. Once he was engaged in a breach of promise action The case was a simple one, and, practically the question was the amount of damages which the plaintiff should get. No sooner were his juniors and his solicitors seated Russell turned to the latter and asked: What is your client going to wear at the trial?" The solicitor replied that he had not the faintest idea. Russell then said: "Take her to-morrow to her dressmally and order a perfectly plain dress of a soft gray color, fitting closely to the figure, without any trimming, and a big black hat, also as simple as possible." Russell's client in that case got a verdict for ten thou sand pounds. In divorce cases he thought ladies ought to be dressed in black. He

used to say that at least they ought to we have seen that in 1870 Russell's fees amounted to £4,230. In the next two years his fees declined, but in 1878 he made £5,400. In 1876 Russell applied for the Assessorably of the Court of Passage. Liverpool. salary of the office was £600. It has been supposed by some persons that in applying for this post Russell intended to settle down as a sort of County Court Judge for the reof his life. As a matter of fact, if Russe had become Assessor or Judge of the Cour of Passage, it would not have interfered at all with his career at the bar. The notices that the salary could have teen of much account to him is absurd. In 1874 his fees had risen to £10,800, the increase being caused, apparently, by his work on election petitions. In 1875 his fees fell to £8,376, but in 1876 they rose again to £9,800 and a this figure they stood in 1877. Before leav ing the subject of Russell's profession earnings, we may mention some more figures. In 1878 his income was £11 107 in 1879 it fell to £9,920; in 1880 it rose again to £12,465, and in 1881 it reached £14,660 In 1887 it reached the total of £18,183; is 1862 it fell to £15,770, but in 1884 it leaper up again to £17,465; in \$805 it was £16,137 and in 1886 it was £17,907. The record of his four during the last seven years was the following £19.601 in 1087. £14.678 1909, £11,613 in 1859, £18,077 in 1890, £11.783 in 1891, £15,200 in 1885, £72.517 in 1895, and finally, from dat: 1 to April 20, 1804, £10,200 May of the year but samed he euconotic Lord Borns as Lerel of Appeal, and has onfarred upon him a life prerage as Lord Rammell of Killowers from afterward Lord temperature deed because Lord that Auran of Engiand An effort has open to him the Commedianting by afters the ign which exclusive Catholics for that office, but the effort fellow

Now let us glance at Busnell's sensi-tion with politics. In the Parliano that was dissolved to 1800 the foreign Durchals was represented by his time; Bourges, a tasked Tory. At the prints forward as a Home Ruler. Early in 1880 he was invited to stand for the County Monaghan. He accepted the invitation him "the on condition that they thought best man to fight the battle." The conspiouous Liberais in the constituency ultimately came to the conclusion that he was not the "best man," because the two sitting members were Tories, and to put them out it was needful that the Catho and Presbyterians should combine. The Catholics were willing to support a Presbyterian Liberal candidate; but the Prosbyterians were not willing to support a Catholic on any terms. Accordingly, Russell, being a Catholic, was passed over, and two Presbyterians were selected. Russell spoke bitterly of this Monaghan business to the author of this biography. Having been passed over by the Liberal wirepullers of Monaghan, he fell back on Dundalk. Mr. Callan for the third time opposed him. There was a fierce fight on the day of the election. Mr. Callan "should-ered" Russell in one of the passages of the court house, and Russell knocked him down. Callan was knocked down at the polls also by an adverse majority of 49. It is to be noted that Russell at this time

(1880-81) was not a Home Ruler. We are told that the position which he took was this: "I doubt if an Irish Parliament is necessary. I think it is possible that we may in time get all we want from the Imperial Parliament. A great change has taken place in England. The country is no longer ruled by the privileged classes The masses of the people are gradually getting power, and they, who have grievances themselves, will understand our case and sympathize with us. But, even if an Irish Parliament is necessary, I do not think this is the time to press for it. It is not now within the range of practical politics, and we ought to concentrate ourselves upon the questions which are ripe for legislation-the Land Question and Local Government, Local Government might even be made the stepping stone to an Irish Parliament. If an Irish Parliament is to come, it must come from below. We should work up to it through local government. Local bodies would train the people and accustom them to the responsibility of managing their own local affairs, and so fit them for the higher duties of Parliamentary government." Though these were his views at the time, and though Russell sat on the Liberal benches he stood manfully by the Irish Nationalis members during the stormy sessions of 1880 and 1881. In the debate on the Compensation for Disturbance bill he gave Parnell strenuous support. He fought vigorously against coercion and threw himself heart and soul into the struggle for the Land bill in 1881. Throughout the years 1831-83, Mr

O'Brien saw the subject of this biography and discussed with him the tactics of the Irish Parliamentary party. He says that at this time Russell was not in sympathy with the methods of the Irish members. Like Isaac Butt, he was opposed to a policy of "exasperation." He believed in the justice and reason of Englishmen and relied on Constitutional agitation, vigorous and sustained, but kept well within the limits of the law. One day, while they were talking of the matter, A. M. Sullivan said: "Well, Mr. Russell, I have been in Parliament with Isaac Butt, who is Constitutional and law-abiding, and with William Shaw, who is moderate and reasonable, and with Charles Stewart Parnell. who defies the law and the Constitution: and I can only say that Parnell has done more for Ireland than Butt and Shaw combined." Our author is convinced that Russell, though he was always guarded in his expression of opinions on the subject and clung to the hope that Englishmen could ultimately be persuaded by reasonable courses to do what was right, did not shut his eyes to the part which lawlessness and violence had played in Irish politics. One "The position day he said at Brick Court: of Ireland is a hard one. If the country is quiet, then Englishmen say, 'We need if there is a violent and lawless agitation they say, 'We cannot do anything until this is put down.' They won't face the question on its merits in time."

Mr. O'Brien is inclined to think that the once-current description of Russell as a "great Radical" was accurate. "He had intense faith in the people everywhere and wished to see all institutions built on a popular basis. He had strong sympathies with the poor and oppressed and was deeply moved by any tale of human inter-He was attached to the imperial idea; but did not believe in the acquisition all over the world of vast territories held by force, while at the heart of the Empire discontent was fostered by misgovernment and popular rights were meanly denied or churlishly granted. 'An empire,' it has been said, 'means holding somebody down. To Russell it meant the aggregation of selfgoverning communities united by common interests, common sympathies and ommon airus. His Radicalism and his Imperialism, however, were tempered by was above all things, a Catholic and an

At the general election of 1886 Russell was unable to stand for Dundalk because that borough had been disfranchised by the Reform act of 1884. He now sought . constituency in England, and decided to stand for Hackney. He was not yet a Home finier, and still clung to his original opinion that Home Buie, if necessary, should come through local government. But he doubted if it were necessary, and he held that four conditions were essential to bring it within the range of practical politics. These conditions were that a workable scheme should be produced, that it should be presented by a practically united people on the part of Ireland, that the English total should be educated, and that the demand should be matic in a conditionry spirit Nevertheices, he was negrer to Home Suic at the and of 1885 than he had keen bitherto though some of the conditions named had yet from complied with. In his Hackmy address to Reventur, sect, he said "I am nimolately appeared to arriantion; but an serving imperial content in all imperial questions. I think brishmen on frieb gett should have the power of singling in the may that someth to them hast with all spice. time that concert them ' He was shor gorinative epiperical for the track the desertion Recting and an attenue was made to create a projection against from on account of his serigion. The effort failed, and he got in to a decisive conjustic

by him. Russell said: "Well, my friend, Houston telling him to come to Paris for you know my views. I shall go with my own people. But still I think that Home cannot be carried by a coup de main, and that the wiser course in the interests of Home Rule would be take local government first." Events continued to move rapidly. Gladstone and Parnell nearer to each other, and at length made a combined attack upon the Tory Government. Before the end of January, 1886. Lord Salisbury had resigned, and early in February Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister, and Charles Russell was Attorney-General for England. In 1883, after declining a Puisne Judgeship, he had said to Mr. O'Brien: "I have no desire to be a Judge. My ambition is to be the first Catholic Attorney-General since the Reformation. Having accepted the office, he had, of course, to seek reëlection at Hackney, and held his ground after a sharp contest. At the general election which followed the dissolution of Parliament after the defeat of the first Home Rule bill on June 7, 1886, Russell was again opposed at Hackney by Mr. Darling, but managed to hold his seat, though, as a whole, the Liberals were routed at the ballot box. In the twelfth chapter of this volume

the author comes to the great event in the life of Russell, the defence of Parnell. It may be recalled that in March, 1887, the London Times began the publication of a series of articles entitled "Parnellism and Crime." These articles were written to prove that the Parnell movement was a revolutionary movement, stained by crime, and designed to overthrow British author ity in Ireland. In April the Times went a step further, and published a facsimile letter purporting to bear Parnell's signature, in which the murder of Lord Fred-erick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was excused. The publication of this letter made a great stir, and it was widely felt that s serious blow had been struck at the prestige of the Irish leader. He alone treated the matter with sang froid, simply declaring in the House of Commons that the letter was a forgery, and taking no further trouble about the business. The subject was for the moment allowed to drop, though, meanwhile, the Times went on publishing "Parnellism and Crime." Twelve months later the question was revived, owing to the suit brought by Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, an ex-M.P., who felt himself aggrieved by certain statements in the "Parnellism and Crime" articles. The Times pleaded that nothing in the articles pointed to Mr. O'Donnell, and the jury took the same view of the case. In the conduct of the suit, however, the counsel for the Times. Sir Richard Webster, then Attorney-General, reiterated the charges levelled at Parnell, and the old discussion about the authenticity of the facsimile letter was reopened. Parnell now asked for the appointment of a select committee the House of Commons to inquire whether the facsimile letter was a forgery The Salisbury Government refused this request, but promised instead to appoint a special commission, composed of three ludges, to investigate all the charges made by the Times.

The commission having been appointed Russell returned the general retainer which he had held for the Times, and appeared before the special tribunal on Oct. 22, 1888, as leading counsel for Parnell, Days, weeks, months passed, and the commission went on. The evidence of the Time was directed mainly to two points: to prove that crime dogged the footsteps of the Land League, and that the Irish Parliamentary party was in alliance with the Fenian organization. The whole investigation had begun to pall upon the public mind, and everybody was asking: shall we get to the letter?" The Irish members said from the outset that the letter had been forged by Richard Pigott -the same Richard Pigott who had been clerk in the Ulsterman office in Russell's Belfast days, and had now, after a career of ill luck and ill fame, sunk to the lowest depths of misery and despair. In Times had bought the letter from Mr. Houston, the Secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union, and that Mr. Houston had bought it from Pigott. But how did Pigott come by it? That was the question of the hour, and people looked forward to the day when Pigott should go into the box to tell his story, and when Sir Charles Russell would rise to cross-examine him. On Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1889, Pigott went

into the box. He looked well and pug-

nacious. We are told that any person unaware of the flaws in his character would have regarded him as a staying man and a respectable witness. He gave his evidence clearly and calmly; and, at the conclusion of the first day's examination-in chief, left the box with a self-satisfied expression. On Thursday morning he returned looking radiant and confidently surveyed the court. Before the adjournment for luncheon the examination-inchief closed. Pigott's evidence, so far as the letter was concerned, amounted to this: He had been employed by the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union to hunt up documents which might incriminate Parnell and he had bought the facsimile letter with other letters, in Paris from an agent of the Clan-na-Gael, who had no objection to injure Parnell for a valuable consideration Russell's gross-examination of Pigott began at about twenty minutes past 2 on Thursday afternoon. It was over for the day at about twenty minutes to s, and Pigott left the box a broken man. On the morrow, indeed, Pigott reappeared but the crisis was over. He could no longer stand up to his man, and with every bio-Russell now beat him to the ropes Or. Friday, Feb. 22, the court adjourned until was again called, but there was no answer. It turned out that he had not been seen at his losted since is on the previous evendocument in Figure 4 the fourt time a document in Figure 5 than designed to the plants of the plants was then handed to the secretary of the distractions, how commission. It contained a confuseion of and horse racing

is distaining of the letters as I gave in relimine are not true. To one save myself concerned in the transcripts. I trid Mr. Harming that I had eliminated the officer in Paris, but I grices be have to content that I simply functioned that to come the I simply functioned that to come and least to the parish and respectly remain wheels are like to suppose the parish wheels are like to suppose the parish wheels and parished the works are like the functioned with a which I write are them. These gave that he was a gavening to the latter were the parish for run interference on the latter to the function of the latter to which I write a real parished that he was a gavening to the fact that the way a gavening to the few runs inverse on the latter to the foreign of the latter was being the character of the latter to the on which I wrote more them. These grounds letters were the letters from Mr Parcell, engries of which have been read in resert, and four or five inters from Mr.
Figs.t. which were also read in court of the signatures I traced in this number, and some I wrote. I then wrote to Mr.

the documents. I told him that they had been placed in a black bag, with some old accounts, scraps of paper and old newspapers. On his arrival I produced to him the letters, accounts and scraps of paper. After a brief inspection he handed me a cheque for £500, the price I had told him I had agreed to pay for them. At the same time he gave me £105 in bank notes as my own commission." In the face of this confession the Times withdrew the fac simile letter, and the commission found that it was a "forgery." The last scene of the drama was enacted on March 5. A warrant had been issued for Pigott's arrest on the charge of perjury. The police tracked him to a hotel in Madrid. "Wait. he said to the officers who showed him the warrant, "until I go to my room for sons things I want." The officers waited, the report of a pistol was heard, there was a rush to Pigott's room. He was found on the floor with a bullet through his brain He had died by his own hand. Our author tells us that, when the Pigott crisis was over, he called on Russell. "He was a new man. All traces of distress and anxiety had disappeared. He looked happy and joyous; but there was not a single note of triumph in his conversation about the unfortunate wretch whom he had destroyed Indeed, he showed no desire to talk about the subject."

Charles Russell was a great advocate Was he also a good Judge? The biographer, who, it should be remembered, is himself a highly respected member of the English bar, and, therefore, qualified to speak upon the point, declares that in five short years Russell made a reputation on the bench which almost overshadowed his reputation at the bar. He was strong, just, painstaking and expeditious. "He was," says one of his colleagues, "popular on the bench He was patient and considerate; now and then he would burst out like the old Russell, but that was very seldom. As a rule, he kept his temper under perfect control." Abother colleague testified: "It is a great loss to the country and to the race of Chief Justices that he was cut off so early in his career on the bench. His reputation was growing every day, and another five years career on the bench. His reputation was growing every day, and another five years would have made a great difference in his permanent position in history." The testimony of an eminent member of the bar is also cited: "One great quality distinguished Russell as a Judge; he always went straight for the bullseye of truth. If he were occasionally arbitrary or impatient, it was owing to his desire to get quickly through the business. No man could be more attentive. A Judge will sometimes loll in his chair; he will sometimes even read a newspaper—a most times even read a newspaper—a insulting proceeding—when you are dressing the jury. There was not of that about Russell. He gave his wi of that about Russell. He gave his whole mind to the case and to every one in it. At the bar he would ride roughahod over an opponent. On the bench he always considered your feelings. I think he was greater as a Judge than as an advocate."

In July, 1896, Russell, as Lord Chief Justice, presided over an important State trial, that, namely, of the leaders of the Jameson raid. The present biographer was in court when the Lord Chief Justice charged the jury. "It was," he says, "an impressive scene. Fashionable London had mustered in court to sympathize with the impressive scene. Fashionable London had mustered in court to sympathize with the raiders, and to hail their deliverance with joy." Russell, however, resolved that justice should be done, and stood between the jury and public opinion. From the beginning to the end of the trial he never allowed the jury to escape his iron prip. He charged home against the prisoners, making their guilt and folly transparent, and ended by submitting a series of questions which gave the jury no loophole for a verdict of acquittal. We should not omit to mention that Russell represented the British Government before the international tribunal organized at Paris for the omit to mention that Russell represented the British Government before the Inter-national tribunal organized at Paris for the purpose of preventing the destruction of seal life in Behring Sea. Mr. Justice Harlan was one of the American members of the tribunal

of the tribunal.

It will be recalled that in 1897 an agreement was reached between the United States and Great Britain to refer the question of the Veregraphs boundary dispute to arbitra-Venezuela boundary dispute to arbitra-Lord Herschell and Lord Justice Henn Collins were appointed the English arbitrators, but in 1899 Lord Herschell died, whereupon Lord Saisbury asked Lord Russell to take his place. The arbitrators met in Paris in the summer and autumn of 1899, M. Martens, an eminent Russian ingist acting as a unprim. The award sian jurist, acting as umpire. The away was made in October. The author of t book says truly that the decision was sub-stantially in favor of Great Britain, inas-much as it authorized the inclusion within book says truly that the decision was substantially in favor of Great Britain, inasmuch as it authorized the inclusion within British Guiana of the great bulk of the territory embraced by what is known as the Schomburghk line. The only exception of any note to this sweep of the award lay in the fact that it assigned to Veocauela a small tract on Barima Point on the delta of the Orinoco, to which on strategical grounds the Venezuelans had always attached high value. When the arbitration was over, Lord Salisbury wrote to the Lord Chief Justice: "I have received the Queen's commands to express to your Lordship her Majesty's appreciation of your eminent services as one of the British arbitration." After Lord Russell's death his colleague, Lord Justice Henn Collins, bore to limety to the value of the public services rendered by the Chief Justice in the Venezuelan arbitration: "I do not believe that the public have ever sufficiently realized the great debt they owe to Lord Russell of Kniowen for the influence he exercised in bringing about the happy result of that award. I do not believe that there was any other man in this longdom who was capable of bringing the weight, the gravity and indispitable supremacy in discussion and argument such as he brought to bear on the solution of this question.

Lord Russell died on Friday, Aug 19, 100, as the result of a surgical operation performed on the previous evening. He had seemed to be in excellent health as lately as June of that year. The truth is, however, that he had long burned his candidate to the heads, the legal and the political life was but as when he died, and almost all of his friends had taken for granted that be was fully to be an octogenarian.

In a chiepter devoted to personal reminiscences, the biographer tonic us that the know the substantial life was but little He was to made that he want live to be an octogenarian.

In a chiepter devoted to personal reminiscence the biographer tonic us that the land and of action to be a most of becker he had a great the

Friday. Peb 22, the court adjourned until Tuneday the 28th. On that morning Pigot: was again called, but there was no answer it turned out that he had not been seen at his boxel since it in the provious evening Russell asked the presiding Judge to issue a warrant for Pigott's apprehension but it was decided that no steps should be taken until next day has day the Atlanta for predended to come of the provious of the provious asked in the Tolsto's and Tourney dispersion for the whole have taken until next day the Atlanta for Pigott's apprehension. guilt taken shown by Mr. Laterachere is the premease of famous Augustus Sain. and signed by Pigott, on Salariday Feb 21 as the Lateracher's investigated by the Characteristic in the Characteristic investigated by the Characteristic investigated by the Characteristic investigated by the Characteristic in the Chara

THE

Called "I II From enity Mr. I Irrita Numero by this d weeks, ra appeals to should be

of Dec. 2 in Mind.

as the s

sex from author's

offers no

researche duce his and "Rom

seem to morbid of

It is T

Woman

en oppor

feels as if

women fo from son a time w for the v meet the comrades working elves, the rac it so, and may turn shut and staring h her sex, the badge and when surmour let letter Mr. Fin this favo what the woman physical tractive self. I ex in ence: "Y unwoma
the work
will in t
still in a
—that is
In one
to be th
of burds
any esp
but beca
ical beau
sphere."
writer in
educatio
political
them. I
they do
look pre
expresse
if they
should
refined
to rend
husband
If met
the rou
themsels
They ne
but it di
protest t
it. How
the two
beautifu

face with is that the honest be allow When against freedom Mr. Fin of Brat of Afric we may the arg when he wery faw women cally a proves that the ther of Le is,